

equally true that, while the great mass be bad, and while it yet circulates, not having become entirely worthless, it is difficult for a small amount of good currency to share in the general circulation, since it is liable to be selected from the mass for purposes which that mass will not answer. And, in the second place, the Exchequer will act beneficially in this respect, by holding all State banks with which it may have dealings to a punctual performance of their obligations, and bringing them to an immediate settlement for such of their bills as may find their way into it or into any of its agencies.

It is not intended to say that the proposed measure will of itself be able to arrest the progress of the great evil of excessive bank issues, or that Government may not be obliged, hereafter, to adopt other measures. On the contrary, as already suggested, it is apprehended that these evils may yet imperatively call for other remedies. But it is believed that it will have a considerable effect, should its operations be as successful as is anticipated, in checking and limiting what it may not be able entirely to suppress.

But there is another very important consideration connected with this part of the subject. One great object of the whole measure is to furnish a sound currency, in the form of Treasury notes, redeemable on demand in specie. These notes can get into circulation, and be kept in it, only in two ways: first, by payment in such notes of debts and demands on the Treasury; and, second, by buying domestic exchange. And it is the last of these modes which is most confidently looked to as furnishing an active and continual circulation of this paper. When issued in Government payments, at distant points, the general tendency of the notes will be from those points to the great Atlantic cities, according to the course of trade; thus leaving the place of their first issue without the benefits of their circulation. But it is evident that if the agency at those distant points shall be authorized to purchase bills of exchange, a new source for the issue of sound circulating paper will be opened, and the exchange thus bought would be remitted, wherever the demands of trade should call for it.

In a country of such varied productions as the United States, some parts being highly commercial, others manufacturing, and others yielding vast amounts in raw material, the current and course of exchange has periodical changes. It flows one way or the other, or in the same way with more or less force, according to the seasons. Nor is this course always direct, but on the contrary often circuitous, winding itself through several distant markets. Commodities in many parts of the West seek a sale in the South, not expecting payment in Southern products, but in means available in the North and East. This happy diversity of products, and these useful ramifications of internal trade, demand imperatively not only a currency satisfactory to all, but the means also of easy, cheap, and safe dealing in exchange. And these two objects assist each other. A good currency enables him who needs exchange to buy it, and he who has exchange to sell, to sell it. Good currency and safe exchange being thus mutually convertible and acting together, all under proper limits and securities, form the most perfect system of paper circulation. The power to deal in exchange seems essential, indeed, to any considerable circulation of Treasury notes in the South and West. And it may be added, that nothing would tend more to counteract the concentration of money at a few points, than the ability of buying domestic exchange with good paper, redeemable at the place of purchase. Commercial transactions, and the consummation of pecuniary engagements, naturally concentrate themselves in places where the currency is good. There is no remedy against this concentration so sovereign as the supplying of a good currency everywhere.

A safe system of exchange, though no more extensive than is contemplated by this bill, will be of great use to the commerce of the country in other respects, besides furnishing the means of keeping a good currency in circulation. The more direct advantages flowing from it are not unconsiderable. Although its object be not to supply capital or credit for purposes of trade, or to make advances, and although the whole system is limited to exchanges, strictly, it cannot fail to afford very important facilities, and to be productive of much general benefit.

The power or faculty of reaching to funds already accumulated in a distant part of the country, and of bringing them home immediately, and without loss, is a power or faculty of no mean importance, in the hands of those whose business leads them to form commercial connections in such distant parts. This power or faculty the measure under consideration proposes to confer impartially on all, to the extent of its means. And its capacity for good, in this respect, is confidently left to the judgment of those whose practical experience has rendered them most competent to decide.

As to any dangerous consequences from untoward influences in buying or selling exchanges, it is to be again observed that the Exchequer can lend money to nobody; it can furnish capital to no one to begin, carry on, or uphold his business; it only seeks to enable any one to place his funds where he needs them; and this, as will be seen, is to be done under such restrictions as that all idea of partiality or favor to individuals is effectually repelled. All real borrowing and lending is excluded, and bills are to be taken on such time only as is necessary for ordinary notice, and the usual transmission of intelligence.

Over operations, begun and completed in so short a time, and which are to be carried on in the face of the commercial community—operations which allow so little of favor or accommodation to any—it is not likely that unjust or partial local influences,

far less likely than any pernicious central influences, will exercise control.

It may be objected to all dealing in exchanges, that parties on bills will become debtors to Government; that in case of any general pressure they will petition for relief, and thus embarrass Government, as well by neglect of punctuality of payment as by importunity for indulgence. It is readily admitted that the delicate relation of debtor and creditor should be avoided, as far as may be, between Government and the People. But in many cases it must exist. The imposition of every tax creates that relation; every custom-house bond creates it, and it is found in many other forms. But a better answer to this objection is, that the credit, so far as any may arise under the operations of this bill, will be a commercial credit, of all others the most unlikely to be violated—of a few days continuance only, existing between the Government and each individual, by himself, out of which no common cause, no common interest to delay, no common importunity for relief, can well arise.

As the great object of the whole measure is to put an end to controversies, and give repose, it is left to the States to prohibit the practice of private deposits and dealings in exchange within their respective limits, if any of them shall see fit. Of such prohibition no apprehension is entertained, yet the less scruple has been felt in recommending the provision, as it may avoid difficulties, by manifesting a disposition neither to tread on any questionable ground, nor to give rise to unnecessary differences of opinion.—The plan will present itself to all the States and all the People. It proposes general benefits to all; and no fear is entertained lest either the States or the People should examine it with too close a scrutiny. The section which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, if found unnecessary, five millions of stocks, is designed as a provision against contingencies incident to the fluctuations of trade. In an agent of Government, such as is now proposed to be created, it is proper that there should exist every security for the maintenance of its credit. Misfortunes may fall on private institutions, in the revolutions of commerce and business, and they may be compelled to stop payment; but whatever is identified with the character of Government should be placed on the safest possible foundations. As the means of the country are most ample, its credit high, and the burdens of the People light, there is wisdom in giving to the Exchequer the power of immediate resort in case of necessity, to the unstained and unquestioned faith of the nation.—There should be no hesitation, no scruple, no lingering doubt, about the ability of the institution now proposed to be established, to fulfill with punctuality all its engagements, under any occurrences, not of force, to disturb the Government itself.

Such are the general views of the important measure which now invites the consideration of the Legislature. The extremes of public sentiment on the subjects embraced in this bill, are embodied in the system of the Sub-Treasury on the one hand, and in a Bank of the United States on the other. The great problem now propounded to practical statesmanship is, whether repose and reconciliation of opinion can be attained, whether an end be put to distressing doubts and exaggerated controversies, touching the policy of the Government, by the adoption of an intermediate system; a system exercising no ungranted power, establishing no monopoly, bestowing no indefeasible rights, at the same time, bestowing no divorce of the Government from the People; but, on the other hand, converting the most austere, though the most indispensable and plainly constitutional duty of the Government—the collection of taxes—into the very means of sustaining the industry, interchanging the commodities, and increasing the gains of those by whom taxes are paid.

This intermediate position, the plan struck out in the President's Message proposes to occupy. On the one hand, it performs one grand function which the Sub-Treasury could not and did not seek to perform. It asserts and recognizes the constitutional duty of cherishing and sustaining the commerce between the States, by all proper and constitutional means, and turns away from nothing within the limits of the Constitution which may support general credit. It admits the impolicy and impracticability, without violence to the business of life, of covering an entire substitution of the precious metals for that convertible currency which has come to occupy their place. But, on the other hand, it is not a corporation; it alarms nobody by the assertion of power to enter the States, to engross local business or grasp at local gains, exempt from liability to local burdens.

If a measure may ever be accomplished, as the good sense, the fraternal sentiments, and the business necessities of the American People must lead them ardently to desire, by which existing elements of discord shall be withdrawn from national politics, and the country be suffered to enjoy tranquility in things nearly affecting men's daily labor and daily bread, it is confidently believed that it may be matured, by the wisdom of the Legislature, out of the general provisions of the bill now submitted to its consideration.

W. FORWARD,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

The course of the Debate on Mr. LINN's proposition to repeal the Distribution Law of the extra session, leaves it quite clear that no such proposition will be successful in the Senate. All motions for reference were negatived; and Mr. Linn was content to defer its consideration some three weeks. It is a great consolation to know, that not only will this beneficent measure remain untouched for years, but that the subject of the Public Lands can no longer be used by bidders for the Presidency or demagogues of less note. This point is settled.

Senator KIRK, of Alabama, declared that his State would "not accept the bounty" offered by the Distribution Law. One branch of the Legislature seems to have been disposed to sustain him in this notion, but the other thought the money a desirable thing, and gave the go-by to a resolution to repudiate the bounty. So, they "will accept the bounty."—*St. Louis New Era.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 28, 1841.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. WALKER, one of the Senators from Mississippi, appeared in his seat to-day.

Petitions, &c.

The Vice President, after the reading of the Journal, presented a memorial from citizens of New Jersey, praying for the removal of the seat of Government from the city of Washington to some non-slaveholding portion of the country; to Pittsburg, Cincinnati or Philadelphia. The motion to receive was laid upon the table.

The other petitions were not important.

Printing, &c.

The Committee on Printing reported

back several documents referred to them, with a motion that they be printed.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, proposed the printing of one thousand extra copies of a report from the Land Office, with maps, for the use of the Senate and Land Office; five hundred for the Senate and five hundred for the office.

Mr. CLAY was disposed to put some limitation upon the printing, and to prevent if possible the expenditure which had been usual for documents, maps, &c. It was not proper moreover that the legislative branch of the Government should be charged with expenditures of the Executive Department. The Committee on Printing having recommended the document, the objection was not persisted in.

Amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. CLAY, of Ky., gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce three Joint Resolutions.

The first, to restrict and limit the Veto Power.

The second, to transfer the power of appointment of the Heads of the Departments from the Executive to Congress.

The third, to prevent any member of Congress from receiving an Executive appointment while in Congress or during the term for which he was elected.

Resolutions.

Several resolutions were introduced but none of interest, except the resolution offered some time since by Mr. LINN, in relation to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

Bankrupt Bill.

A debate sprung up incidentally anew upon the bill to postpone the operations of the Bankrupt law, introduced yesterday by Mr. BENTON.

The bill was upon the President's table for disposal, and having been named, Mr. BENTON moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary—a motion which had the effect of creating a long discussion of nearly two hours, in which several Senators took part.

Mr. BENTON first opposed the motion, upon the ground that the Committee would not act with that promptness and decision necessary for an action by Congress prior to February.

Mr. CALHOUN warmly, but in few words opposed the question of reference upon the ground assumed by Mr. BENTON, and for the reason as he argued that the bill should be repealed. A majority, he contended, might have been in favor of it at the extra session, but an overwhelming majority in his estimation was now opposed to the bill.

Mr. CLAY said he did not so read public opinion, but there was no question in the world in which he would be more willing to be guided by public opinion than he would upon a question like this. When he voted for the Bankrupt Bill at the extra session of Congress, it was not from any particular indication in its favor from his own State, but because he regarded the measure as called for the great commercial sections. It was a measure of relief within the power of Congress, and one which Congress was called upon to carry out. The motion to refer, he also thought, was the proper motion.

Mr. BUCHANAN spoke at some length against the Bankrupt Bill, and was sustained by Mr. BENTON and Mr. CALHOUN, in the views he had taken. The main objections to the bill, he urged, were the impossibility of enforcing it, except by the aid of an increased judiciary in the country. The bill with the present judicial power would first become unpopular and then odious.

Mr. TALLMADGE (who has been absent from severe indisposition, for two weeks,) addressed the Senate very briefly, in favor of the proposed reference to the committee on the Judiciary, and in defence of the main feature of the bill. He argued that public opinion had not changed, and that the bill could be enforced without any of the scores of difficulties which had been conjured up against the measure. The time to show objections, he argued, also, and with great force, was when the bill had been tested by experience. Till then he affirmed the Senate were not competent to judge of the question of practical execution.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Mississippi, in a few brief and excellent remarks took the same view of the question.

Mr. BERRIEN, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, after re-affirming, in reply to remarks to the contrary, that the Bill had been well matured and discussed at the last session, and at prior sessions, expressed his cheerful willingness to abide by any action of the Senate upon the motion to refer.

Mr. BENTON asked for the yeas and nays, and said he should regard the vote to refer as a test one. It was put accordingly, and Mr. BERRIEN's motion lost—15 to 25.

In the House a half dozen speeches were made on the Tariff question.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 28th says:—"The Judges of the Court of General Sessions delivered their opinions yesterday in the case of the presentment of the Grand Jury, charging Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, and others, with a conspiracy to defraud the stock holders of the United States Bank. Each Judge delivered a separate opinion, all arriving at the same conclusion—that the presentment be quashed."

# THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1841.

The report accompanying the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the establishment of a Board of Exchequer of the United States, will be found in to-day's paper. The Bill was given in our last. It will be found an able and interesting document, and should have an attentive perusal; and if our readers fail to agree with the Secretary in his views, they cannot but admire the tone and spirit in which it seems to have been written.

## DEBATE ON THE EXCHEQUER.

In the Senate, December 29th, after several petitions were presented by different members for various purposes, Mr. CLAY introduced his three joint resolutions, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. CLAY stated that it was not his intention to go into a discussion of the resolutions at the present time, and they were made the order of the day for the 12th of January. The following discussion then arose on the Board of Exchequer:

Mr. PRESTON remarked that as he had, the other day, moved that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, with regard to the Board of the Exchequer, be laid upon the table and printed, he would now call the attention of the Senate to this important matter, and ask them to take it up. It was well known that at the last session there was an entire failure to establish any system of finance, and the depression of the currency, and the credit and embarrassment of the country, in which the whole community was concerned, now imposed the responsibility upon Congress to do something for the general relief. Although at the last session there was a difference of opinion between the co-ordinate branches of the Government, he hoped that that difference might be reconciled by compromise, and still more by a mutual feeling of the necessities of the country. Acting in conformity with these feelings, and animated by the feelings which no doubt animated Congress, the President had submitted a plan of finance; and it was his desire that this or something else should, before the termination of Congress, be adopted, to afford, as far as they could, relief to the people, and as far as they could, to correct the currency of the country, and to give peace to the public mind upon this subject, which, as long as it was agitated, must result in evil. He therefore hoped that the wisdom of Congress and the co-ordinate branch of the Government would co-operate upon this subject; and such co-operation, he trusted, would produce satisfactory results. At all events, he would not permit himself to despair, as yet, as so the final and favorable termination to which he had alluded. It would not be proper, at this time, to investigate the system which they had before them, but, unquestionably, it was a sound system, and a strong one, and it was novel in many of its features. It proposed alterations in the Treasury system, for which they had no precedent, and which, as they would lead to important consequences, demanded deliberate consideration. It was, in some sort, a compromise; and the edifice was erected from other plans, prepared in various ways from projects which had heretofore existed, and some of its features were entirely new. The first impression on his mind was, that it ought to be looked upon with caution, discretion, and deliberation; and he felt assured that, whatever direction should be given to it, by the Senate or by the other House, it would receive from their hands the attention which was due to its importance. Favorable, however, as he was to this plan, he might be permitted to say that there were some portions of it which staggered his judgment, a great deal, and which were of a magnitude which might increase. He had always acted with gentlemen on this floor on the general principle, that in financial operations, the Government should conform itself, as much as possible, to the institutions of the country; and he therefore thought that it was their duty, as a limited Government, deriving their rights from the people, whenever evils oppressed them, to associate with the State institutions; and in this way, not discard their powers, but give them a direction for the benefit of all. Notwithstanding all that had been said as to the use of the State banks, he still adhered to his former expressed opinions; and recent events had shown him that there was more propriety now than ever, to employ them for the purposes of the Government. With regard to the project of the Secretary of the Treasury, it came to them in a kind manner, and in a spirit of compromise; and that being the fact, he hoped that they would go for the country, and the country alone; and forgetting all private opinions, and party liaisons, that they would make a sacrifice on the altar of their country, and do something for the suffering community. He did not purpose, when he arose, to go into a general examination of this subject, but merely desired to approach it, and he trusted that something would be done to give satisfaction and repose to the country. With this view, he moved that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, at his instance, was laid upon the table, be now taken up.

Mr. TALLMADGE did not intend to speak upon this subject, as he was suffering under physical indisposition, but he thought

it to be his duty to move its reference to some committee, that they might present it to the Senate in due time for their consideration. In making this motion, he should not be suspected of putting himself in advance of others, as there were many gentlemen present who were more able than he was to take charge of the subject. His uniform course, he hoped, would exempt him from a suspicion of that kind. He therefore moved that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury be referred to a select committee of nine, to be appointed by the Chair. If this motion should prevail, he would reserve the views which he now entertained until a more appropriate occasion.

Mr. BUCHANAN remarked that if this were a mere report of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing his own opinions alone, he would not think it proper to investigate it at this preliminary stage of business; but it came before them in a most imposing form, and they were told that it was a measure in which the cabinet united. The bill was drawn with the utmost care, and they had as able an argument in favor of it as was ever presented to the Senate; clear in its statements and technicalities, and calculated to produce a great effect upon the country. More especially did he feel it to be his duty, as a humble member of the great party to which he was attached, to speak upon this subject, as it had been circulated every where that he was in favor of this measure. He could say with the most perfect truth that he would willingly support any good measure recommended by President Tyler, for, in common with millions, he owed him a debt of gratitude for his vetoes of the Fiscal Bank and the Fiscal Corporation. Never did he utter a sentiment with more sincerity than when he said, during the last session, that he would be willing to take almost any measure which he might recommend for the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public moneys. For his own part, he felt disposed to give him a perfect *carte blanche*, provided his plan should be confined to the principles of the Constitution; but when he extended it beyond the objects specified in that instrument, and proposed to make use of a Government paper currency, and put the public money in jeopardy, by placing it in the hands of speculators or merchants, to those features of the plan he must give his determined and solemn opposition. It was right that the country should know their opinions on this subject. Without such a plan as was here proposed, the energy, the industry, of the country were such, that they would soon relieve the people from the depressed condition in which they were now placed, and lift the country to its former state of prosperity, if left to themselves; but, as long as the people of the country, instead of looking to their own concerns, depended upon the Government alone, their energies would be paralyzed; and they would be expecting relief whence no relief could come. He had looked at this plan in every aspect, in which it could present itself to his mind, and could see nothing in it but the plan of a great Government Bank, to be conducted exclusively by the Government; in short, from first to last, it was nothing but a Government Bank. What were the functions of a bank? It received deposits, circulated paper currency and loaned money, and dealt in bills of exchange and promissory notes. These were the important functions of a bank. And were these powers not possessed by the proposed institution? Yet, they were, with apparent honesty, told by the Secretary of the Treasury, that this could not be denominated a Government Bank!

He then went into an examination of the plan, with a view to demonstrate the evils which he conceived would result to the country from its operation, and its unfitness for the purposes for which it was designed; and he spoke of its dangerous tendencies to oppress the people, should a dangerous and ambitious man, an Aaron Burr, be placed in the chair of State, who, by this plan, would possess the control of the revenues and the taxes collected from the people, and bring these influences to bear upon important elections, and so corrupt the liberties of the country that they would not be worth preserving.

Mr. CALHOUN said that he had read the report with a great deal of attention, and he must say that it was simple, explicit, and it was entitled to a higher compliment—it was manly in itself. He regarded the admissions made in the report as a triumphant vindication of the course pursued by the party to which he was attached, for it admitted that a National Bank, even if there were no constitutional objections to such an institution, was not expedient. He was of the opinion that the report had worn out much of the space between his friends and those from whom the report came; and all they had to do was to stand still, and time and reason would bring the rest. But notwithstanding the admissions of the Secretary, this scheme contained fatal defects. They had been ably stated by the Senator from Pennsylvania. It was a Bank not in effect, but in fact, and it would create a large debt. These objections, if there were no other, were fatal, and with either of them, he could not support the measure. Without the least unkind feelings to the Secretary of the Treasury, with his present impressions he could agree to no arrangement which could, in any respect, change the ground on which he and his friends stood. They had placed themselves on certain principles, and were not willing to give them up. He might say that in thus expressing himself, he spoke the opinions of the friends around him, who were not, in the least, disposed to yield.

Mr. RIVES observed that his honorable friend (Mr. Tallmadge) who moved the reference of this measure, had distinctly stated that he considered any remarks on the character of the project, at this time, as out of place, because, in the hands of a committee, it must be entirely rejected, or placed in a shape before the Senate free of objections. He would say on behalf of his friend, that with his concurrence, at least,

if a select committee should be raised, they would not be found recommending any scheme of a Government Bank for the adoption or consideration of the Senate. All the remarks which were made by the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from South Carolina were gratuitous, and it would have been far better if they had reserved their remarks until they saw the shape in which the committee placed the measure for the action of the Senate.

He then replied to the remarks of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Calhoun, and said that they ought not to contend against any measure simply because it was proposed by others, but they should show their hand and bring forward their substitute. Were they, in the present state of the country, to lift up their hands, and cry out that "the people expected too much from the Government?" What was the Government meant for, if it was not intended to afford relief? They had heard such language once before, and, after the rebuke it had received, he had never expected to hear it repeated on this floor. A great man had said that Government was a practical thing, made for the advantage of mankind, and was not a metaphysical abstraction. They were told that every thing would come right if the people were left to themselves; but that was not his doctrine, and he repudiated it now, as he had on former occasions. But the question was, what was to be done? and he propounded the question solemnly to every man in the Senate. They had had an intimation from the Senator from South Carolina that he fought under the Sub-Treasury flag, and he supposed that that was the flag to be thrown out to the country; and they had been told by the Senator from Missouri, on a former occasion, that, if the President would recommend the Sub-Treasury, he would gladly support him. They were to understand, then, from these gentlemen, that the Sub-Treasury, and nothing but the Sub-Treasury, was to be offered by these Senators for the relief of the country. But would the country take it? No: the country had said that they would not take it. If gentlemen imagined that, since the last autumn elections, the people had become favorable to the Sub-Treasury system, they would soon awake to a sense of their delusion. The people of this country, while they retained liberty, would not, under any circumstances, accept of the Sub-Treasury, which had been proposed as a sovereign remedy, as a cataplasm for the wounds inflicted on the country by the reckless policy of previous administrations. What was their position? A National Bank was at this time out of the question; the State Bank system had been discarded, and the Sub-Treasury condemned. Something then, unquestionably, must be done to enable the country, weighed down by a powerful incubus, to rise again on its feet, and preserve its credit at home and abroad. He should like to see the man who would come forward now and say, in this condition of the country, nothing was to be done. If there was such a man, he might admire his candor, but he could not enlist under his banner. He desired to do something. If they could not get that which was best, or second best, they would get that which was practicable, if it were likely to lead to any substantial relief. With regard to the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, he did not believe that any man was prepared to give to it an unqualified support. It must be materially changed in its fundamental principles—there must be a change. In the first place, it must not be obnoxious to the imputation of being a Government Bank; and, unless it should be stripped of the power of dealing in exchange he would oppose it; he meant that it should not discount bills of exchange, and it must be stripped of every thing pertaining to the functions of a bank, so far, at least, as related to lending or using the public money for private purposes. He was proud to say, in behalf of the party with which he acted, that no condemnation, in advance, had been thrown out by them to the only measure which would seem calculated to afford relief to the country. What a striking contrast did this afford, compared to the other side, from which a predetermined opposition had just been encountered! But, notwithstanding these demonstrations, let them, in all liberality and candor, endeavor to agree upon some measure calculated to relieve a patriotic and suffering people.

Mr. MANGUM then obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. HUNTINGTON, on whose motion the Senate adjourned.

## TEMPERANCE.

During the last fall and this winter the subject of temperance has been agitated more or less all over the Union. The WASHINGTONIANS, a society of Reformed Drunkards, have had some of their members in different parts of the country, addressing the people, and it is surprising as well as gratifying, to see the astonishing success that crown their efforts. Being reclaimed Drunkards themselves, they are well calculated to show the evils of drinking; and their arguments seem to carry conviction home to the bosoms of their uppling friends, and they are enrolling their names on the side of temperance by thousands and thousands. May they never relax their efforts until the "root of all evil" shall not have an abiding place in our land.

We are also gratified to see an interest in the subject of temperance being revived in our own place. There was a society organized here some two years since, but it was suffered to go down. Our citizens have again become awakened on the subject, and met on last Thursday evening, in the Baptist Church, for the purpose of forming a new society. At the opening of the meeting an elegant and appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. TUCKER. They then proceeded to organize the meeting, after which a number of our most respectable citizens enrolled their names. The next meeting of the society takes place on the 1st Monday evening in February.

☞ The weather still continues warm, more like the month of May than January.